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that counts!

GLOBUS

THE JERUSALEM POST

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with
Israel Bonds

Kishi Quits As US Pact Comes Into Effect

THREE Governments of France and Israel have undertaken, in their recently concluded Cultural Pact, "to promote — by means of cooperation and exchange — the most far-reaching entente possible between their respective countries in the intellectual, artistic, scientific and technical spheres, as well as mutual understanding of their institutions and social life."

To ensure fulfillment of this large pledge, the two Governments decided to set up a Permanent Mixed Commission for the Application of the Pact. At the Hebrew University, on Wednesday, the new body had its first meeting. And straight away, amidst the formalities proper to such an occasion, the Commission got down to business with an announcement from its chairman, Mr. Maurice Fischer, that Israel "would spare no effort to carry out our obligations faithfully according to the spirit as well as the letter of the treaty," more specifically, he stated, that arrangements would be made, and indeed already were being made to raise the teaching of French in our elementary and secondary schools to the same status as that of English. Thus, pupils and those parents who choose their children's curriculum will in due course be free here to pick either English or French as their "first" foreign language.

The chances are that the many thousands of Israeli families hailing from French-speaking countries, from North Africa and elsewhere, will eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity to maintain and strengthen their traditional cultural links with France. French civilization, however, is a mighty edifice — of the kind where increased familiarity breeds enhanced reverence — and its impact on Israel may go much deeper and wider than is generally anticipated.

True, we shall have many material problems to solve. Perhaps the chief difficulty will be to find qualified French teachers. One solution which might commend itself to the Mixed Commission could be the establishment of a French version of our Hebrew university.

Where cultural interchanges are concerned, it is hardly impossible to strike a joint and mutual agreement that gives of its spiritual substance, enriches itself at hand of the recipient.

Even so, it pleased me to think that our cultural traffic with France will not be wholly in one direction. Addressing the Commission's inaugural session, M. Jean Boissellet, the French Ambassador, spoke of the interest shown by French students in Israel. Paris, he declared, had drawn its spiritual inspiration from Athens, Rome, and Jerusalem. While the Ambassador was referring primarily to one ancient capital of the foundations of civilization and of Western civilization, Dr. Georges Debayle, head of the French delegation to the Commission, also stressed the outcome to which the people of France hold the new pioneering ideals that have sprung from the contemporary rebirth of Jerusalem.

An entirely cordial, based on equality of material interests and designed to preserve peace with justice in a splendid thing to accomplish, and an outcome which all of us, in our hearts, desire. It is to have been established between our two countries, is destined to have positive consequences that will endure long after the political needs of the present — crucial as they may be — are lost in the mists of forgetfulness.

Congo Rivals Unite To Form Cabinet

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo. — The 34-year-old leader of the Congolese National Movement (CNC), M. Patrice Lumumba, on Thursday became the first Premier of the Congo, with the support of his chief rival — just one week before the country becomes fully independent.

He disclosed just eight that he had accepted a last-minute compromise from his rival, Joseph Kasavubu, head of state, to take part in the government.

M. Kasavubu demanded three cabinet posts as the price of his cooperation. M.

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Lumumba added. But it is understood M. Kasavubu still intends to stand for the post. The initial cabinet has did.

Signed in Advance

The revolution from Washington yesterday that President Eisenhower "actually signed the treaty before leaving 11 days ago for his Asian tour" — an unprecedented move — has created the impression that some Opanovites, despite their protests and the press that they have been colonially hoodwinked.

U.S. officials have previously tight-lipped, confirmed the news, and only the Embassy had received the signed treaty on June 18, the day Mr. Kishi announced cancellation of the Eisenhower visit. They said that though without precedent, this was quite legal.

All previous press reports had assumed Mr. Eisenhower had given the signed treaty to Mr. Hashimoto for signature in Hawaii after the Senate had approved it, which it did on Wednesday.

The man considered likely to succeed Mr. Hashimoto as Foreign and Industry Minister, Hayato Ikeda, leader of one of the most powerful factions in the Liberal-Democratic Party, Sixteenth House Wuz.

The 50th postwar Cabinet is reported to be formed shortly, while Japan's eighth post-war general election to choose a new Lower House is expected to take place in autumn.

In Washington, Mr. Kishi's chief diplomatic and political assistants said they were disappointed the exchange of ratification documents had taken place virtually in secret.

The Soviet news agency Tass called the ratification "a disgraceful act" and said that it "is hateful as an offence of danger, the people of Japan are well aware of the danger." (AP)

AFTER MIDNIGHT Threat to Pakistan

WEST Germany yesterday denied Argentina's claim that the name of the new government of Genoa, Italy, is "Pakistani."

The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Guillermo Gómez, head of the Spanish delegation to the Commission, also stressed the outcome to which the people of France hold the new pioneering ideals that have sprung from the contemporary rebirth of Jerusalem.

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This week's *GUIDE* to the new government of Genoa, Italy, is "Pakistani."

Ever since my wife started using it — I take all my medicine home.

Why? Because "Mrs. Hause" (Mrs. Hause) is the only oil refined by the new C.D. method! There's none like it for salves, for frying, baking and cooking.

It's BANK RATE UP. LONDON (AP) — Britain's new government was advised on Tuesday to set point-five to six per cent — in a further attempt to correct an adverse balance of payments and curb inflation.

The Soviet note rejected as inadequate the Pakistani reply to a previous note warning Pakistan not to lend its territory to the U.S. for "aggressive" action against Russia.

In Algeria itself, the parallel movement, called the French Algerian Front, yesterday reported fast-rising membership under the stimulus of European disquiet over civil rights forces.

Recent elections were open in several Algerian towns, and in many villages in the Kabylie mountains where, the organizers said, Muslim villagers were joining in large numbers.

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SS General Held In Bonn For Mass Murder

BONN (UPI) — Wilhelm Stoepe, a former SS general suspected of responsibility in the murder of thousands of Polish Jews, has been arrested here, the Federal police said yesterday.

not certain any names from M. Kasavubu's group which dominate the Lower Congo.

M. Kasavubu told reporters he would present his Cabinet to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies later in the night for approval.

M. Kasavubu will also take the Defense portfolio. He said he would back M. Jean Bollinger of the Popular Party for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance and a Secretary of State in the interests of national unity.

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2,000-Year-Old Citadel Found By Archaeologists at Tel Mor

CORINN
Report
The final and final excavations at Tel Mor, near Ashdod, were completed a few days ago. Among this season's finds were the remains of a large citadel of the 12th century B.C.E., 22 metres square with walls 3.5 metres thick. Dr. Yosef Garfinkel, who directed the dig, told the press in Jerusalem yesterday.

The building was part of the new town built on the site after the city was destroyed by the Philistines. Tel Mor, perhaps the Philistine city of Zorah, was built on the outside of the citadel's mud-brick walls. It was built of alternating courses of stones and reeds, and its internal arrangements resemble Egyptian buildings of that period. The layout of the building indicates that it was several storeys high.

A deep layer of ash was found, bearing witness to the total destruction of this city. Dr. Dothan said that according to available data, the town may have been destroyed either by Pharaoh Merneptah or by the Philistines.

Excavations also provided most of the finds of the 12th century B.C.E. or by the continued pressure of the Israelite tribes after their invasion of Canaan.

Private Enterprise

A latter-day destruction of this kind will now take place, on behalf of the Ashdod Development Corporation. Dr. Dothan said that the excavations at Tel Mor are a rare case in which a private concern — the Corporation — provided most of the finances. The new port of Ashdod is to be built in the vicinity of the small tell.

The results of the first dig six months ago showed that the tell had been inhabited from the end of the Middle Bronze II Age until the Hebrew Iron Age. The town, which was situated on the ancient "Via Maris," served as an inland port on Nahal Lachish (today, without an outlet to the sea owing to dunes) for the city-state of Ashdod. The earliest remains found at Tel Mor date back to the beginning of the 15th century B.C.E., the end of Mykons rule in Canaan.

After the Philistines occupied this part of the seacoast in the first half of the 12th century B.C.E., the town lost much of its importance. The settlement continued until it was conquered in the early 10th century B.C.E., perhaps during one of King David's campaigns against the Philistines or during one of the Egyptian punitive raids in Canaan in the 10th century B.C.E.

The site remained abandoned, occupied by King Herod the Great, who, according to the Bible, broke down the walls of the town and built fortresses there, and in 100 B.C.E. the Philistines. Uzziah's fortifications, remains of which were uncovered in the tell, were probably erected by Herod. He conquered Ashdod and Ashdod-Yam during his campaign of 100 B.C.E. The site was then abandoned and the port, which was transferred to the coast, was known from then on as Ashdod-Yam. Tel Mor

An exhibition of Art Posters 1950-1955 has been opened at the Bezelet Museum, Jerusalem. The show includes a number of Stedelijk Museum posters from Amsterdam, part of a gift presented by the Stedelijk to the Bezelet Museum.

A Theodor Herzl centennial celebration will be held to the Abraham Maser Building on the Hebrew University campus at 8:15 p.m. Sunday. The University's President, Professor R. Massai, will preside. Speakers will be Professors B. Dinur, N. Rotenstreich and Y. Talmor. The public is invited.

**Beit Berl Symposium
On Civic Policy, Press**

The third in a series of weekend symposia arranged by Prof. Dr. Beit Berl, in Tel Aviv, to be held this weekend, will be devoted to problems of municipal policy and relations between the press and the State.

The press discussion, which will be led by Mr. Herzl Berger, M.K., and summed up by Mr. Meir Sharot, Minister of Information, will include a panel discussion as well. Those who have indicated that they will take part include Messrs. Aryeh Diamantchik (Ma'ariv), T. R. Luria (The Jerusalem Post), and Gershon Schekan (Haaretz).

**JOSEPHTHAL OFF TO
ACCRCA CELEBRATION**

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Dr. Giora Josephthal, the Minister of Labour, left on Thursday on his way to Accra to represent Israel at the conference marking the proclamation of the Republic of Ghana.

In his absence, the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Abba Eban, will be Acting Minister of Labour.

U.S. BASEBALL

NEW YORK (AP). — Major League play begins on Friday morning.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

W. L. P.M. 8:30
Philadelphia 2:30
Brooklyn 2:30
Cincinnati 2:30
Chicago 2:30
Detroit 2:30
Milwaukee 2:30
St. Louis 2:30
Boston 2:30

AMERICAN LEAGUE

W. L. P.M. 8:30
Baltimore 2:30
Boston 2:30
Cleveland 2:30
Detroit 2:30
Milwaukee 2:30
St. Louis 2:30
Boston 2:30

ISRAEL IN JERUSALEM

OPERA

Alfredo Kraus, soprano; Alfonso Jose, tenor; A.T.A.

The International Opera House, Tel Aviv, July 1.

LA PERINICOLE

Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv, July 1.

All seats, start at 2.50.

TELEVISION

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WORLD'S MOST CHRISTIAN STATE

LONDON (O.P.N.S.) —

A STATE is a Christian State, if ever there was one. It has the largest proportion of church-going citizens in the world. Its Catholics are the chief source of revenue for the Vatican. Its statesmen call confidently and often on the name of God. Its financial charity is boundless as the sea. Its policies, at home and abroad, are usually justified, and sincerely, in terms of the Christian faith.

Yet America is most determinedly a secular State, as devoted to the principle of the separation of Church and State as it is to the system of checks and balances within its Government. And for the same reasons.

The members of the Declaration of Independence, though they included a Jew and a Catholic, were dominated by 18th century rationalism and were sceptical of most forms of revealed religion. The piety of men like Washington and Jefferson was more civic than church, and they turned to refer to the Supreme Being to be Masons, and to be intolerant of intolerance.

Theirs was an unscriptural faith, kept alive by local groups who gathered as much for reassurance and fellowship in a lonely society as for spiritual guidance. Religion was given an extra spiritual purpose, and the church, whichever Protestant form it might take, tended to image the whole local society. These outlines can still be observed in practically every form of Christianity and Judaism as practised in America today.

It is dangerous to apply the conventional class categories to American society. But, to simplify, America has a huge middle-class that reaches down from bank presidents and expensive physicians to steadily-employed accountants and artisans. To put any of them in this category would be to insult them. This is by far the largest social group in America; it is also overwhelming church-going.

More than that, most of them are paid-up, regular church members. Supported by Madison Avenue, singers that indifferently cover all faiths, like "The Family that Prays Together, Stays Together,"

toured with Christendom. There are fringe groups like the Seventh Day Adventists and a myriad of Negro splinter-churches who preach that there is no salvation outside their private family of God. But the overwhelming impression among what may be a far larger segment of society is that the differences, however exciting and ideally adhered to, are not the essential thing. It goes further than this, this un-dogmatic consensus: a political convention in California, puzzled by which denomination to ask to pronounce a blessing over a group of decided recent invitees, a Buddhist priest, and the assembled politicians were gratified and subtly self-flattered.

Odd Man Out

A stranger might be forgiven for believing that most of the sects are divided by religious politics rather than dogma. Even the Jews — the majority of them here — have taken on an almost Anglican air of tolerance, of indifference, of "let's have common," that would have caused their forefathers and the forefathers of their multitudinous New Testament allies to turn in their forgotten graves.

If one excepts the really dotty sects whose home is the suburbs of Los Angeles (for the whites) and the islands of the Pacific, the oddball cultists (for the Negroes), the odd man out remains — as usual — the Catholic Church.

It is the second of a series of five articles by Patrick O'Donnovan on leaving Washington after four years as chief correspondent of "The Observer" in the U.S. The first appeared on June 7.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

War Criminals Warning

Dave (Histadrut) does not deny Argentina the right to ask redress for her violated sovereignty by demanding a Security Council reprimand of Israel, a fine or any other suitable form of punishment, but does not understand how Eichmann's

is not democratic, though the Nazis may play a far larger role in it than in any other version of Catholicism. His self-machination is still essentially Irish.

Extravagant Growth

It is desperately loyal to itself. It still feels besieged, if not persecuted. It is not intellectually respected. It is, despite the efforts of assiduous monks, non-ritual, given to the hurried Mass and the endless sermon. It is a great, intellectual, fanatical, doctrinaire, no-tell, live-long saint. It is kindly and kind and friendly, and his faults are the accepting Catholic faults, and his special virtues are American. It has one or two dreadful bishops. It is a power that has only begun to grow recently in any significant way. It is not frightening.

Religion in America is, in effect, like some restricted plant that has been suddenly replanted in a rich humus, in a perfect climate, in a marvelous rain belt. It has grown and spread extravagantly and taken, that hardly remember their origin. But the essentials are there. And without it all, its richness and stillness and confusion and overgrowth and perversity, and its essential and often hidden sweetness, America would have been a desert akin to that only scientists allied to soldiers could make and keep today.

This is the second of a series of five articles by Patrick O'Donnovan on leaving Washington after four years as chief correspondent of "The Observer" in the U.S. The first appeared on June 7.



An early studio scene of Bechtel School of Arts and Crafts. Founder Boris Schatz is pictured in rear-centre, standing in front of a paneled arch. The school, founded and opened by Boris Schatz in 1925, was reopened by the late Yosef Boddo in 1935 after being closed for seven years. (Story on Page II)

Readers' Letters

HUMANE APPROACH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — I should like to add my signature to Philip Gibson's "No Peaching, Please" in today's issue of The Jerusalem Post.

I recall the days, as a member of Habonim, when I spent many a week-end on the hachshara farm, which was on the very grounds of the Jewish Sports Club, when Balfour Park was on its way to success.

When I read the inspiration that I received from the article, I was thinking of the hachshara at Balfour Park, and the tremendous efforts Norman Louis made to further the cause of immigration, there is a slight pause in my voice when I say with pride, "I am a Jew who came from South Africa."

Yours etc., A. CITRON, Chairman for the Society of Allyn Crippled Children Hospital, Jerusalem, June 19.

If the public does not respond to this appeal.

All those who are ready to help these crippled children to achieve some degree of normality are requested to go to the Balfour Bank at the Habonim (Balfour Hospital) and to specify that the balafras they are donating is for the benefit of the Alyn Hospital.

recently the days, as a member of Habonim, when I spent many a week-end on the hachshara farm, which was on the very grounds of the Jewish Sports Club, when Balfour Park was on its way to success.

When I read the inspiration that I received from the article, I was thinking of the hachshara at Balfour Park, and the tremendous efforts Norman Louis made to further the cause of immigration, there is a slight pause in my voice when I say with pride, "I am a Jew who came from South Africa."

Yours etc., A. CITRON, Chairman for the Society of Allyn Crippled Children Hospital, Jerusalem, June 19.

PEN FRIENDS

M. D'ARCY SILVA, Poole C.F.R.V., Campagne, S.E. France, Director of the International Broadcasting Service, is looking for an Israel pen friend. He collects stamps and coins and is interested in English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

BLOOD DONORS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — For the first time, the Alyn Hospital for Crippled Children in Katamon is appealing to the public to donate blood, and to regard this as a matter of the utmost urgency. The most severely paralysed children from all over the country are hospitalized in this institution, which is financially supported by the Government and by public contributions — but blood is at least as important as money for running it, and blood is very difficult to get in sufficient quantities.

Since all the 80 crippled children in the Hospital are social cases, one cannot follow the usual custom of calling on parents to give all the blood needed. Many have no parents at all, and in the cases where there are parents, these have given to the maximum of their ability. All the blood we have been able to get in this way has been used up. Hadassah Hospital has meanwhile been giving enough to lend 25 bottles of blood, which have already been used up, and this quantity must be returned to Hadassah.

The need for large quantities of blood has only arisen recently. An extensive series of operations is now being performed on spine, hands, feet and other orthopaedic operations. The results have more than justified the hopes pinned on the efficacy of these procedures, for many quite helpless children can now sit, stand or even walk, but the work will have to be stopped

also. For the seed, a tiny nutlet, does not drop to earth by itself. Ants love the fleshy part of the ovary just beneath the seed, and they climb up the plant when the flower has dropped off and the nutlet has ripened. When they have eaten the fleshy bit, the nutlet drops off and after the rains germinates. The plant is a perennial, however, and in late spring you can see how a green stalk comes up between the dry grey corpus of last year's plant, bearing leaves which grow smaller and smaller near the top, and side-stems with buds.

A far less pretty plant belonging to the same family (the Boraginaceae) also flowers profusely now, but in fact you can see some of its old flowers at the year round in Israel. It is Upper Galilee's (Galilee's) It is a straggly, scraggly plant, much more bristly than the Alkanet, and with flowers both pink and blue on the same plant — the explanation is that in the course of the day the flowers go from pink through purple to blue (like those of the popular garden plant Ipomoea, only in reverse order). P.A.

Fest for Ants.

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History Lesson

ONCE again the shadow of Nazi war atrocity was cast over the United Nations high-level body, when the Security Council opened its full-saged debate Wednesday on Argentina's demand by Israel for her stripping of Argentina's neutrality, alleged to have been committed in the course of Eichmann's capture.

Following a fortnight of behind-the-scenes negotiations, a meeting between President President of Argentina and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion had decided no commitment to that effect were made Tuesday by spokesman of the headquarters of both statesmen who are now touring Western Europe.

But Dr. Mario Amadeo, the Argentine U.N. representative, who during World War II had closely collaborated with the Gestapo's "Special Security Services," and his extreme nationalist colleagues in the Argentine Foreign Ministry had different ideas. Having all along been opposed to a direct and amicable settlement of the dispute, Dr. Amadeo, in a last-minute intervention, succeeded in demanding that the Argentine President from his plane to meet the Israeli Prime Minister. The formal cause for such a surprise move was Mr. Ben-Gurion's Brussels press conference on Tuesday, where he had reiterated Israel's determination not to return Eichmann and bring him to trial before an Israeli court.

Offense Equated

Before the Security Council, Dr. Amadeo claimed that his Government did not believe there was a moral basis for discrimination against other choices except to demand that he case be heard by the U.N. highest body, which deals with threats to peace. When the Argentine representative addressed the Council he had made last-minute changes in his notes to insert references to the torture of thousands of Jewish refugees, who had come with false papers just as the Nazi war criminals did, claiming at the same time that those who today accuse Argentina of having sheltered war criminals would not be alive if they had not been thoroughly checked at the time by Argentine authorities.

Since Argentina had presented her case in a most extreme and unrefined manner, Foreign Minister Golda Meir also departed from her prepared text to deliver one of her most passionate speeches, describing the monstrousity of Nazi war crimes against the Jews. Repeating her earlier speech to Argentina's Foreign Minister, she stressed that the "we do not accept" the accusations against Eichmann and "even if they prove to be true you will still remain my father and I your eldest son shall never abandon you."



The Smile Broader

WITH the conclusion of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's West European trip, all reports indicate that it was an outstanding success. The reception given by Mr. Ben-Gurion and his entourage everywhere was marked by a warmth and friendliness which transcended the usual courtesies and pleasantries of official visits by foreign statesmen.

On Monday, Dr. Gaulle's special cabinet meeting between the two statesmen took place last Friday and afterwards Mr. Ben-Gurion spent a restful week-end at the Normandy farm of the former French Ambassador to Israel, M. Pierre Gilbert. On Monday, Mr. Ben-Gurion flew to Belgium where there were dinners, receptions and particularly cordial meetings with Queen Mother Elizabeth (who visited Israel last year) and King Baudouin. On Thursday, the Prime Minister was for two-day State visit to Holland which was the last stage of his West European tour.

Political observers believe that the talks held by Mr. Ben-Gurion in Paris, Brussels and The Hague had at least three main topics: first, political problems; second, Israel's relationship with the new European economic organizations and third, economic cooperation with African nations in developing their newly independent states.

Choice of Neutrality
It may be significant that the politics talked over mainly on Mr. Ben-Gurion's meetings with the French statesmen. Though a spokesman declared that "words like planes or tanks were not mentioned" it was safely understood that the "spirit" of the discussions between Israel and France were thoroughly discussed, probably against the background of the recent relative calm in the Middle East.

While in France, Mr. Ben-Gurion and his wife met with members of Europe's economic elite and presented ways and means by which Israel can promote and strengthen her trade relations with the West European countries. This subject was probably one of the two major topics discussed in Brussels and in the Economic Committee Market. Over fifty per cent of Israel's exports are

shipped out for Israel Black School Students this week, and would re-open if the United Nations dispute with the Histadrut persists.

Photo by BRAUN

soil in Western Europe. As the European countries organize themselves in economic framework providing for the progressive abolition of taxes and from other countries are likely to be in an increasingly disorganized position. Therefore, Israel is interested in working out some system of association with the "Six and the Seven." During Mr. Ben-Gurion's present trip talks were held between the "Six" and the Prime Minister afterwards declared that such an association would come about by a stage-by-stage process.

Understanding Our Role

In France, as well as in Belgium, Mr. Ben-Gurion devoted considerable part of his attention to the problem of Ben-Gurion and his government of Africa. Israel is now establishing close ties with the newly independent nations of Malai and Madagascar in the French Community of Nations. It was therefore of considerable importance to make sure that there were proper understanding in Paris of her activities in Africa.

The African aspect was particularly dramatized in Brussels since Mr. Ben-Gurion arrived there at the height of the crisis in the Belgian Congo which is to become independent next year. Reporters from Lopoldville indicated that the "good offices" of the Israel Diplomatic Representative there, together with the representative of Ghana, were also engaged in the effort to find an understanding between the two countries for the independence of the Congo so as to ensure that this newly independent nation should not "slide toward one of the two power blocks."

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Educators' Impasse

THIS has been the worst week for Mr. Shalom Levin in his five years incumbency as Secretary of the Histadrut Teachers Union. One might fairly say of him that he has done the wrong things at the wrong time to the wrong people. He has succeeded in uniting public opinion against himself and his colleagues to a greater extent than ever before. For the past two years the press has been accustomed to hear Mr. Levin argue against the granting of recognition to the independent Secondary School Teachers Association in the name of "Histadrut discipline." Suddenly this week we have been offered the opposite of Mr. Levin's主张, namely that Histadrut should not attempt to interfere in the teachers' affairs in any way.

If Mr. Levin has been singled out in an issue affecting 20,000 members of the teaching profession, it is mainly because he has been the sole policy-maker of his Union since he came over, breaking away originally because he would not allow them a say in Union affairs, and they now blame him personally for the present impasse.

Crux of the Matter

The crux of the matter is that in the present set-up of our economy in which the structure is divided into a number of strong unions in pushing through wage demands can threaten the entire intricate framework with collapse. For the Histadrut today faces a fundamental issue. It could splinter into small units, leaving its central body in the hands of individual unions, whose allegiance belongs first to the Histadrut and then to the Histadrut. He refused to allow anyone besides himself to have a decisive say. Even as mild a man as Deputy Minister Avi Ayal, faced with Mr. Levin's intransigence, uttered some

Taxation Troubles

SOME weeks ago the Minister of Finance came to the conclusion that some unforeseen demands—mainly for defense, disaster relief and immigrant housing—would make it necessary to find an additional £10m. during the current financial year for the payment of debts on the sum. Hence, he called from a short-term (three or six months) non-linked Treasury Bills, paying higher interest than the usual long-term linked bonds. The remaining £10m., said Mr. Eschholz, should be raised by increasing an "advance Aronot" on the Aronot paid by private owners, this to be repaid over the next five years.

Nobody objected to the Treasury Bills, since nobody was being forced to buy them. But the "advance Aronot" was something else again.

At a meeting of the Progressive Education League, Mr. Hirsch (Progressives) told his pocket an agreement made between the Progressives and the Prime Minister before the present Government was formed saying that no compulsory loans would be imposed unless justified by exceptional circumstances. Eschholz did not deny that this was a compulsory loan—an although he preferred that it be referred to as an Advance Aronot—but he maintained that "special circumstances" did not exist.

On Monday, Mr. Eschholz was invited to speak to the Progressive Party, but neither side convinced the other. At the special Cabinet meeting which took place shortly afterwards a compromise was decided on: Mr. Eschholz would present to the Knesset the bill as it stood, and the additional budget was put over to the £10m. Advance Aronot, but the Cabinet would postpone its decision on the bill authorizing the Government to collect the loan.

This enabled the Progressives to vote for the additional budget. On Monday night—on the grounds that the loan was not an integral part of a budget which they favoured. But when the Cabinet again takes up the Advance Aronot Bill after Mr. Ben-Gurion's return from Moscow and Mr. Eschholz, the Progressives are expected to demand—and obtain—abstain.

Rabbis' Choice

IT would need a Talmudic brain to compute with certainty the outcome of the forthcoming elections to the Chief Rabbinate, in view of the complex procedure and possible combinations of elected offices. Notwithstanding this week of the Government's four representatives on the eight-member elections committee is considered a victory for those who support Aluf Rabbi Shalom Goren, Chief Army Chaplain in the Israel Defense Forces.

Moreover, according to reports this week, it appears that Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik of Boston, would not stand for election, despite the efforts to persuade him to do so by National Religious Party leaders.

The elections committee is composed of four representatives of the Chief Rabbinate Council and four of the Government (recommended to the Minister for Religious Affairs). Rabbi Y. M. Tolentino, will probably hold his first election this week. His task will be to elect the greater part of the electoral college by selecting 40 rabbis from a list of all officiating rabbis. This might turn out to be a long drawn-out process because of the committee's desire to nominate the committee. On the hazardous assumption that each group of four members would be in a position to nominate candidates to the electoral college with advance knowledge as to whom those candidates would support, the result is that it would not meet their demands. The next stage was the non-cooperation between the Education Ministry before the Cabinet completed its review of the report. The latest development is the Histadrut leaders' decision to take matters into their own hands and their demand that Mr. Levin consult them before taking any further steps. The result is that the Histadrut Central Committee has asked, and received the consent of the Histadrut Executive, to take all professional issues out of Mr. Levin's hands. He responded by charging the Executive with "illegal conduct, basing himself on the orientation which he gave in regard to the terms of the agreement of Tuesday's Executive meeting.

Chopped Atmosphere

The situation at the last elections five years ago was entirely different. Then, Mizrahi and Haipoli-Hamizrahi influence reigned in both the Chief Rabbinate and in the Ministry for Religious Affairs. The last Chief Rabbi, chosen in a tied, unanimous vote with the present Sephardi Chief Rabbi Nissim gained only 26 of the 70 votes of the electoral college. (The 26 went to Rabi Eliyahu Toledano, then thought to be a significant vote in the circumstances. It will be interesting to see if the Chief Rabbinate election involved a High Court injunction and a subsequent House amendment to the regulations, because he had not been a practicing rabbi.)

Definite information on who will stand for election will only be known after the electoral college is created. A candidate has to be endorsed by at least 15 members of the college, and it is customary for a candidate himself to submit his nomination in writing. At present, apart from Rabbi Goren, Chief Rabbi of the Union of Tel Aviv, who belongs to the N.R.P., is thought to be the strongest candidate for Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, though he has so far failed to state clearly whether he would in fact stand. Should he do so, then there is an alternative to Rabbi Goren—the majority of the N.R.P. leadership, but not all, and some individual rabbis—might champion one of those three: Rabbi Shaul Yisraeli, Rabi Shlomo Shemesh, Head of the Jerusalem Yeshiva, "Torah" and Rabbi Yaakov Zotti member of the Supreme Rabbinical Court.

As regards the office of Se-
phardic Chief Rabbi, it is assumed that Chief Rabbi Nissim will be re-elected. Other possible candidates are Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, Rabbinical Court Judge, and Rabbi Eliezer Friedman, of Haifa.

THE election is complicated by considerable behind-the-scenes activities. Agudat Israel is said to have adopted a strict decree whereby the party would support the candidacy of Rabbi Goren, something which would really a large number of his supporters oppose. They could prove that he did glibly over awkward points; they could show him what really should be done. If everything that is said about the baptismal fumbling, if not downright disengagement and even dishonesty—according to the accusations—were true, the members should send the cabinet ministers out gnashing their teeth in helping on those occasions.

Just why they make this opportunity is not clear, but they raised it over and over again this year. On Monday evening, Mr. Avraham Shapira, Head of Agudat Israel, told the members that the Minister of Religious Affairs will have completed his report to the Knesset. It is now up to Rabbi Tolentino to decide on which local authorities and their respective Religious Councils are to elect the other 22 members ("public representatives") of the electoral college. The choice, again, is not clear. In the elected college a simple majority of one is sufficient to elect a Chief Rabbi.

On Monday, Mr. Eschholz was invited to speak to the Histadrut members of the Knesset. The members were more numerous than the Progressive members, and were more numerous than the members of the Aguda Workers in the event of that party deciding to nominate him. The members of the Histadrut were invited to have their own separate meeting, which would be the time for the members to exercise the function of control of which they often claim they have during their separate departments. The Histadrut delegation reported to the Knesset that the members were 6 telephones in only 10 out of 125 Arab villages, and no way of getting basic quickly in the others. They could have been prepared by Mr. Ben-Moshe, the Postmaster-General himself. The telephone was handed over privately to Mr. Eschholz, since he was the Minister of Posts. It is not clear why he did not do this earlier, but he did not do it. The members were 6 telephones in only 10 out of 125 Arab villages, and no way of getting basic quickly in the others. They could have been prepared by Mr. Ben-Moshe, the Postmaster-General himself. The telephone was handed over privately to Mr. Eschholz, since he was the Minister of Posts. It is not clear why he did not do this earlier, but he did not do it.

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Kibbutz Member's Dream Takes Shape:

New Society Dedicated to Jerusalem

By MARGARET DEAN

M. Mordecai Shenhabi fell in love with Jerusalem 40 years ago. A lean man, with the tan, weather-beaten skin of a person who has lived most of his life close to the soil — he is a founding member of Mishmar Ha'Emek — he grew up hating all cities.

"Given in my boyhood in a small town in Russia, I felt constricted whenever I had to visit cities, so I used to escape. But in 1920, when I was recovering from a bout of malaria, and Hashomer Hatzair sent me to Jerusalem to recuperate, a strange thing happened. I did not want to run away. The city fascinated me. I found myself walking on streets, day and night like a love-sick adolescent."

Since then Jerusalem has become his hobby and passion, both historically, culturally, and for the central role it has played in the thoughts of all Jews. Every time he visits, he writes a history of the cultural growth of the city — itself a faithful mirror of the development of world civilization.

No city has had a richer or a more thrilling past — or one more soaked in blood, he says. "It has been regarded as a pitiful Jews. Christians, Moslems, and others stretched endlessly. Most of them were not easily available. He found that there was no library in Jerusalem, in the entire country, for that matter, which was dedicated to the history of Jerusalem people."

As an active member of Mapam, Mr. Shenhabi accepts without reservation its non-religious outlook. "Jerusalem," he explains, "is not only a religious centre. It is the national, political, and cultural

center of the Jewish people. He began reading books on the city. The list of books on Jerusalem, written by Jews, Christians, Moslems, and others stretched endlessly. Most of them were not easily available. He found that there was no library in Jerusalem, in the entire country, for that matter, which was dedicated to the history of Jerusalem people."

He muddled over this for years. Finally, he decided to set up an organization, Le'man Yerushalayim (Pro-Jerusalem Society), a non-profit organization which was recently registered on March 17. He was given leave-of-absence by the kibbutz to start it.

The society has set out to collect all books on Jerusa-



Mordecai Shenhabi

le, as well as all historical relics, and articles, Jewish and non-Jewish, religious and non-religious. It would house them in a museum which would reflect the history of the city — itself a faithful mirror of the development of world civilization.

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"Jerusalem was always the classic city of pilgrimage for the common people," he says. "There is no reason why every Jew should not view to come up to Jerusalem once during his life, possibly many more."

The Society aims at setting up a world-wide "pilgrimage saving-scheme" among children and young people. They would be encouraged to save towards such a pilgrimage, and they would make regular deposits. The money would be from Jerusalem in the country's leading banks until they came personally to collect it, but they would be able to draw out the price of a ticket to Israel.

"The pilgrimage is the final target," Mr. Shenhabi says. "The main part of the plan is to educate the child before he arrives here. The routine payments to a fund, will focus his attention on Jerusalem. We will win his interest by sending him descriptive literature."

This educational program, aimed at implanting and fostering the love of Jerusalem, will not be limited to children only, but will be aimed at adults as well, Jews and Gentiles.

Every Jew's Pilgrimage

Mordecai Shenhabi believes that Jerusalem must be the focal point of the pilgrimage. Jerusalem is a personal memory ground for all Jews, Zionist and non-Zionist, religious and secular. For 2,000 years the city has been a part of Jewish consciousness, and the name Jerusalem signifies the yearning of a people for its homeland and independence. The pilgrimages will be self-financing.

Bezalel Art Show

Jerusalem Post Staff

The annual exhibition of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, Jerusalem, which opened Monday, marks the 20th anniversary of the school's reopening by the late Yosef Budko.

In addition to exhibits of work in graphics, calligraphy, silversmithery, weaving, embroidery, ceramics and sculpture, the display includes framed art for first time.

Instruction in fresco work was introduced in Israel for the first time this year by an immigrant teacher from Vilna, Mr. Arye Margolin, who came to Israel two years ago. He told *The Post* that his class was fulfilling an order for a fresco on the synagogue of Kinneret, and asked a painter a fee for a large hospital was under negotiation. He predicted a great fu-

ture for this medium in Is-

rael. At a press preview of the exhibition, the school's principal, Mr. Y. Shechter, and Mr. Y. Schwartz, the secretary, said the school's 85-year-old premises were completely unsuitable and should be demolished and rebuilt.

In回答 to a question, Mr. Shechter said that the school would acquire the adjoining premises of the National Museum when the new National Museum was built, but that this "would probably take many years." The school now has 171 students; 100 more attend evening classes.

The exhibition, organized by Dr. E. Neznanski, member of the Board of Governors, and will open for the next two months, being open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

(See Picture—Page 6)

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THE JERUSALEM POST

TO THE BARRICADES!



VISITORS' GALLERY: Edwin A. Link

QUEST FOR HISTORY UNDER THE SEA

By YAACOV FRIEDLER
"My husband never got a formal engineering education, but he is rather interested in marine engineering," says Mrs. Miriam Chayat Link modestly describing the famous inventor of the Link Trainer.

Edwin A. Link was born in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1904. When he was six, the family moved to Binghamton, N.Y., where his father, a mechanical engineer, organized Edwin to work in the plant when he was still in his teens. From an early age he was fascinated by the art of flying and in his leisure hours learned to fly himself.

Edwin started toying with the idea of developing an aviation training machine. That was the beginning of the Link Trainer. Mrs. Link describes

Kinner. They made up their minds to explore California, where they had found that they could buy professional equipment for so complicated a task as trying to shed new light on Biblical and post-Biblical times.

On their return home, Mr. Link set about planning and designing the Sea Diver, specifically to suit Israeli conditions. He also designed much of the electronic detection and dredging equipment she carries. The 100-ton vessel and her equipment cost about \$30,000.

Task Divided Two

When they started to recruit volunteers for their underwater archaeological expedition, they received offers from all over the world. "Our crew of 12 all dive, including the cook, Miss Dorothy Soubiran of Florida," says Link. Volunteers include Capt. F.V.H. Woods, U.S.N.R. retired, whose Mrs. Link describes as "an outstanding navigation expert." Although in his 70s, Capt. Woods (a former Olympic wrestler) keeps fit by diving and "has more stamina than any of us." He runs his own navigation institute in the States and even submarines off

to award the American Navigation Institute's gold medal for his 50 years of service to navigation. On the Sea Diver, which he navigated for 12 years, he is in charge of charting the sites they explore.

During the war, the Link Trainer was extensively used by both the U.S. Air Force and the Royal Air Force, and they certainly played their part in winning the war. Now, they are manufactured by Link Aviation Inc., one of 11 subsidiaries of the General Precision Equipment Corporation.

"Both these inventions were based on the mechanical instruments he used to make," recalls his wife; whom he married in 1931. The Link Trainer was based on the organ bellows, which simulate the effects of flight. The advertising slogan is "linking the pilot to the sky."

Policy-making gentlemen: Should you at the eleventh hour have second thoughts may the Lord grant you a bountiful harvest of triumph. But if you decide to exile yourself, go help Syria. Mandel, we'll join the rebels and march on Jerusalem. The readers of this column and the Army are sure to join us.

This is a first warning... by arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Students arise 11.

This is not just the concern of the Football Association, Government and its Institutions, being a matter of high policy, like, say, the property levy. Under no circumstances are we willing to suffer again the shame of getting swamped with goals abroad, instead of starting the world with victories. We are going to become again the laughing stock of the sports world.

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AIR FORCE SHOWS INTEREST

Link continued improving his Trainer, and tried to interest the Government and airlines in it, without much success. However, in 1934, with the clouding of the international situation, the British Admiralty ordered Link to begin manufacturing trainers in the family's

garage. "Both these inventions were based on the mechanical instruments he used to make," recalls his wife; whom he married in 1931. The Link Trainer was based on the organ bellows, which simulate the effects of flight. The advertising slogan is "linking the pilot to the sky."

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Exports and Subsidiary Industries Key to Company's Steady Growth

Food Economic Editor

EXPANSION into the field of supplying components and finished home-hove equipment assembly plants is the latest program started by the Amcor enterprise, which started in a modest way after the establishment of the State. Since grown into an industry manufacturing its own products, the firm is unique in that it combines the major traits contributing to the dynamic development of Israel's industry and agriculture materialized in such a concentrating form.

Like most other industrial beginnings in Israel, the company started with non-economic factors in this field protection against competing imports could easily be obtained, and profit margins were high, thus making a viable enterprise feasible even at a very small scale of output. Indeed, refrigerators were considered an outstanding luxury article towards the end of the austerity period and air-conditioning units even more so.

However, it was just this luxury character which made refrigerators — like cars and other consumer durables — a convenient medium for fiscal charges. The Treasury, as a principal partner in the business, and was ready to provide the scarce foreign currency required for this production. Even in 1955 the Treasury earned ILs for each \$1 allocated for refrigerator parts or materials. At present the amount is ILs, and although a small one of the foreign currency was recovered by way of exports to other countries with inflationary development, with whom Israel had close commercial relations based on clearing agreements.

Too Shaky a Basis

This situation, however, provided too shaky a basis for a sound industry. As long as the operation is confined to assembling and a few final processing stages, the resultant added value was so small that the production could be profitable only while the local prices were considerably higher than would have been warranted by the official rate of exchange. But as the inflationary pressure subsided, so the basis for this kind of industry was reduced.

The solution of the problem lay, of course, in "deepening" the production in order to increase the added value element, but to that end long-term investments were required, while most manufacturers then preferred to turn over the production to their customers for the time being.

Amcor, however, blazed this trail long ago, striving almost from the beginning to reduce the imported element in its production cost. In fact, while in 1955 the average foreign currency was \$185 (the same as in 1950), i.e., somewhat more than from a factory in the U.S. (because the saving resulting

from local assembly was not enough to offset the increased cost of the entire product), in 1956 it decreased to \$110 and in 1958 to \$85. In 1960, and to \$55 at present, made up exclusively by metal sheets and rods, and other raw materials.

As a result of this development, Amcor refrigerators have become Israeli products not in name only, but also in reality. They are now sold in Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, and elsewhere, largely independent of foreign influence, and therefore adjustable to changing requirements and various ranges of demand, and free to compete in overseas markets.

Amcor Plants Overseas

It is this technically independent position, which has led the company to sign long-term supply contracts with refrigerator assembling plants in Turkey ("Aerocil") and in Iran (M. Arsh), under which Amcor will ship locally produced parts and accessories and provide the engineering and technical know-how. Negotiations underway are concerning similar arrangements with firms in Portugal, South Africa and the Netherlands. In the air-conditioning, deep freeze and other lines, Amcor has also got rid of foreign licenses, and is now dependent exclusively on its own engineering and planning departments.

In developing production this way the Amcor people were, of course, helped by the rapidly expanding market for their products. In 1955 output of refrigerators amounted to 10,000, in 1957 to 24,000, and in 1960 it is expected to reach 35,000, of which about 3,000 will be sold abroad. Between 1954/55 and 1959/60 the company's turnover increased more than doubled. With all the heavier, the volume of production remained fairly modest by international standards, and would not have justified additional investments in ancillary production lines intended solely for its limited demand. Nor could these auxiliary departments be justified without profit margins, for the eventual bill had to be paid by Amcor itself. Nevertheless, a way of overcoming the difficulty has been found, by establishing independent industrial units producing a wider range of articles for a wider clientele, and thus free to charge prices and to command output beyond the mother-company's range of activity.

Financing Background

An intriguing question for the economist is, of course, how this ambitious investment programme has been financed. In 1953 Amcor's paid-up capital amounted to ILs 100,000. In 1958 the factory's debt (without the building) was put at ILs 3.5m. At present its paid-up capital alone amounts to ILs 1.5m., with another ILs 2.5m. paid up in its subsidiaries. Being a private company, however, Amcor does not publish balance sheets and profit figures. From a chance statement it is known that its accumulated debts, less cold storage plants compensated at the mercy of their monopolist customers, the bureaucrats running the marketing boards.

Living on Savings
The only reason that there have not been wider-read bankruptcies is that long-established firms are living on their accumulated "fat". While new ones are not yet burdened with repairs and

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Icebox Lingers On

By DIANA LEIBNER

If you think the leben is as chaotic as tales about the leben you are under an illusion. A walk down Rehov Herzl in Tel Aviv will persuade you that the leben-dwellers are still doing a thriving business even today. The leben manufacturers, a mixture lot, may feel disconcerted to talk about the fact that many of their associates have gone out of business in recent years or that they themselves are doing about 20 per cent less business than four years ago. But they seem confident about their future; we don't lack customers — it is far as they will go to comment on their situation.

The Director of Israel Industry and Export Trade lists only one leben manufacturer and about half a dozen refrigerator firms. During the past year or two, the sale of refrigerators has become noticeably aggressive, and many more people can afford them.

Cheapest Refrigeration

Israel will never dispense altogether with the ice-chest, claims Mr. Y. Spector, head of the Association of Ice Factories, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, because ice is still the cheapest form of refrigeration and there will always be a segment of the population in an immigrant country such as this which will make do with it.

Nevertheless, there has been a marked decline in the sales of ice in recent years. In 1954, the sales in Tel Aviv, which reached 150,000 tons, began to dwindle to the present low of 100,000 tons marketed in 1959. Of this decline 50 per cent is due to the diminishing use of the ice-chest. Mr. Spector admits, though a certain proportion of ice goes for other uses.

Mr. Spector feels it is unfortunate that no effort is being made to find a better alternative to the ice-chest.

Refrigeration is a room cooler which is a simple device consisting of a small water tank through which the circulating air must pass. The amount of water in it regulates the humidity in the room, even to the point of reducing humidity when dehydrated.

The Tammari-Cor air-conditioner also functions in a room where windows are open, making possible circulation of fresh air through the conditioner.

"Tassan," of Haifa make a similar water cooler that is made mobile by being mounted on a trolley.

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Accomplishment and Hope

JERUSALEM Artist House exhibits oils and aquarells by Ephraim Lifschitz, which prove the painter's tightly developed sense of colour. The deep and earthy water-colour paints are a mirror of his emotions. Departing from reality, they are a delicate translation of the atmosphere of light and colour conditions into his colour values called to the viewer's atmosphere.

Daring colour combination is the characteristic feature of Lifschitz's pictures. Nevertheless, the artist refrains from dissolving his subjects into an abstracted symphony of visionary paint. On the contrary, he has developed two different techniques for meeting the many needs of paint together with clean-cut precision, minimizing the visual effect of his colour patches, which are the base of his expression. The oils and some of the aquarells are conceived in a well-planned system of matching to intimate forms, as most of the aquarells are underlined by strong black contours, signed with harsh and virile strokes. Austerity of conception enhances the pictorial effect of his techniques.

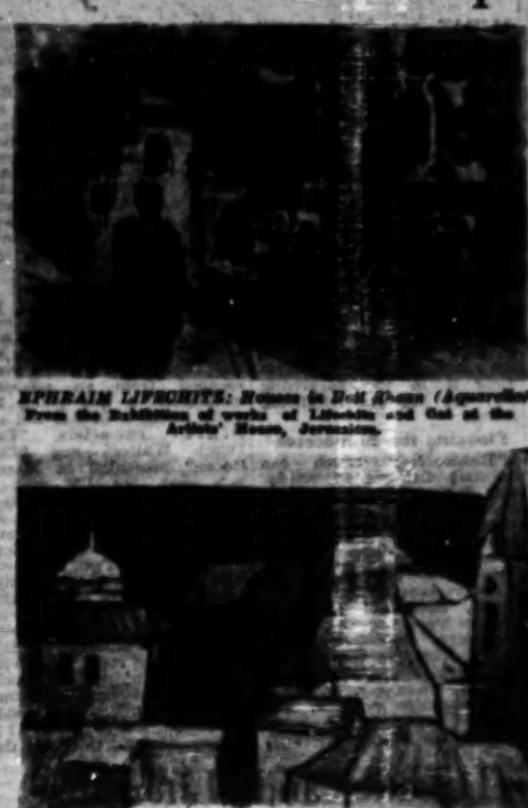
"Old Army" (No. 30), for instance, in few doses in its colour, so that the contours are lost, but "Lake Tiberias" (No. 28), "Houses in Beth Shan" (No. 22) — see reproduction — and No. 34 "Roots in Ein Karem," are excellent. The exhibition as a whole is outstanding.

Daring Perspective

Against Lifschitz's strong personality, gifted Elihu Gati also showing at Jerusalem Artists' House, has a difficult task.

He is an eclectic, drawing influences from cubism, platonism, primitivism and realism. His palette, influenced mainly by poster work, is somewhat overcoloured, chalky and lacking in variety. Monotony of colour overstates the flatness of platonistic-like conceptions. At that even the perspectives do not lead to the creation of plastic effects. Mr. Gati may, we hope, free himself from these shortcomings, which seem to be due more to alien influence than to conviction.

Two Jaffa views, (Nos. 18 and 19), "Houses on a slope" (No. 5) and "View from a window" (No. 14), which employ gay colours and depict the subjects joyfully, are fine pictures. Their author is their godfather, they are painted sincerely, undisturbed by academic schools. As those pictures do not suffer from antagonistic intellectual attitudes, the competence of Gati's compositions is pleasantly revealed.



EPHRAIM LIFSHITZ: Houses in Ein Karem (Aquarrell). From the exhibition of works of Lifschitz and Gati at the Artists' House, Jerusalem.



ELIHU GAT: Landscape (left).

Zelig Segal

Rina Gallery, which is trying yet to be the sponsor of the rising generation, presents metal-sculptor Zelig Segal. The young man's technical maturity is outstanding. His work is clean and neat. He has a real feeling for his material, a fine sense of form. His sculptures, abstractions evoked by nature, are agreeable both to the eye and to the touch. "Bird" (No. 5), Segal's best, approaches a balanced work of art, conceived with wit and poetry. In general, however, the young sculptor is satisfied with the reduction of natural shapes into the most basic, form a deliberate use of his medium can achieve. But the charm and artistic aim of real abstraction is the creation of symbols by highlighting the subject's typical features. The style requires courage and insight. At this point Segal is merely an accomplished and clever artisan. But he has a good chance of becoming an artist, when his imagination develops and an adult creative power submits the material to real inventiveness.

GERRON WALTER RON

Sense of Design in Safad Woodcuts

SAFAD Folio of 30 woodcuts by Zvi Adler, Tel Aviv.

EACH of these Safad woodcuts by Zvi Adler is separately mounted and the

folio is of a handy size, making it a suitable souvenir of that city. The foremost is in Hebrew, English and French and tells something of the history of the city as well as that of the artist. Adler was a prize-winning student of the Budapest Academy. He came to Israel during the revolution of 1947.

Adler's woodcuts are a synthesis of Hungarian realism and the Safad scene. The beautifully drawn figures which decorate the introductory pages are typical examples of contemporary Middle Europe Impressionism — and are to my mind more effective than the landscapes. Adler's approach is photographic and he relies on the natural play of light, but effective control of his technique and a good sense of design give this folio a feeling of quality. It is a pity that the publication goes over into a small and well printed folio such a poorly designed cover. M.E.

London Stage Notes

An Experiment in Super-Realism

LONDON.—

I AM indebted to the Anglo-Jewish Association for an invitation to see Arnold Wesker's new play, "Chicken Soup with Barley," when it was presented by them at a special performance. I mention this fact not only in order to pay a compliment, but also to make the point that the audience was a hundred per cent Jewish, and they all felt very much at home in this kind of play, which is based on Whitechapel, 1938-1939.

The prosperous-looking and well-dressed ladies and gentlemen in the audience identified themselves on the stage in the poor and jollier edition...

The younger ones saw on the stage their parents, uncles, aunts and sundry relations.

Arnold Wesker, an East End boy who made good, was born in 1922 and still lives in Hackney. He made an international reputation for himself as a playwright with his "Roots," which was awarded the Evening Standard Prize for the Most Promising Play of 1956, and his "I'm Talking about Jerusalem," a play referring to Utopian Socialism, set the Holy City.

Now we have, at the Royal Court in Sloane Square (outside London's Westend),

"Chicken Soup with Barley," and the three plays are to be seen in sequence or separately, brought together by the theme of people whose private lives are influenced by political ideas and who try to make a living while, at the same time, understanding the bewilderment in which they live.

"Chicken Soup with Barley" is the story of a Jewish family — Harry, Sarah, their children, relatives and friends. The Royal Court is supposed to be an experimental theatre, the housewives, working girls, novel treatment of ideas and situations, and all the rest of it. Perhaps it is at times. This time it is not. The production of "Chicken Soup with Barley" is unashamedly and tediously realistic. You can smell the chicken soup and the berring. Nothing is left to the imagination, not even the plump child, lugged in and put to bed by his separated mother. Maybe it is an experiment in super-realism. You never know what modern playwrights are up to...

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It is the theme exactly new or exciting. It has already been worked to death. Spain, Russia, Hungary, Italy, Fefer and the kindhearted Julius Caesar fall among Communists. France looks and refuses to be disillusioned. She sips endless cups of tea and feeds all comers, but this has no

thing to do with her Communism, nor our grandmothers did the sooth back home, yet never got mixed up in politics...

Here and there, a good, un-sophisticated joke but Abram Goldstein and Jacob Gordis dig much better with Jewish families. Who says we can't stand their realism on the stage any more?...

Wesker did not meet with his "Roots," and will do better still, I am sure. But this one is rather disappointing. When I feel like having chicken soup with barley — and I love it — I go to Whitechapel, where they still make it, not to Sloane Square. S.W. 1.

J. BARRY ROACH, a classics master at Whittingham College (Jacob Halevi's well-known Jewish) boarding school named after the birthplace of Balfour, who is also a radio playwright in his spare time, has written a play based on Herzl's life and career titled "The Man and Vision." This is the first attempt to dramatize Herzl in a full-scale play, and it has succeeded to a great extent. The construction is workmanlike; the drama of Herzl is there; the high-

lights are well-chosen and

presented with force and

point. Perhaps Roach was a little harsh on Mrs. Herzl, but we must leave him his freedom to present her the way he feels. David Wolfsberg comes out rather well, which is remarkable since Roach is an amateur non-Jew while Wolfsberg was, of course, the only Litvak in Herzl's entourage, an East-European character with skin-deep German polish.

Roach has never taken an interest in Jewish history and did not know much about Zionism and its development. He read up the available material after he had decided to write the play. He was helped by the universality of his theme — the redemption of a nation — and for the rest he had to rely upon his imaginative grasp of the situation he had to handle.

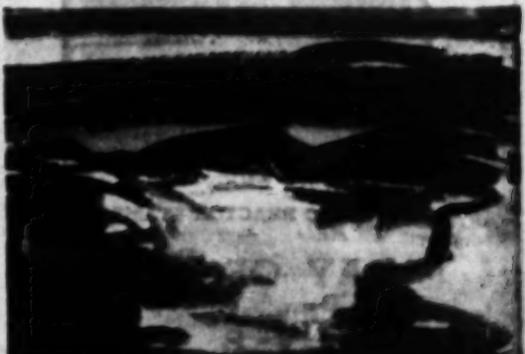
I am not going to pro-

duce by the dramatic soci-

ety of the College, but this

was only a try-out. The play deserves a West End stage in London, and will probably get one. It also deserves a Hebrew translation and the attention of one of the Israel theatres.

Softness and Discipline



MORDUCHAI AVNIEL: Negue, The Barber (watercolour). From the exhibition at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, Tel Aviv.

THE lower gallery of the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is currently given over to an exhibition of water-colours by Morduchai Avniel of Haifa. One of the most skillful practitioners in this medium in the country, his paintings are on view, selected from works covering the last ten years.

Avniel is mainly interested in atmospheric effects and likes to paint the same scene, the Lake of Kinneret at night, evening and dawn, a corner of the Tiberias sketches and the charming Jerusalem landscape (No. 30), the last named with a little more accent on detail.

Mr. Avniel has held several exhibitions in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. His works are to be found in most of the important American museums. The most recent of his work to be exhibited in the U.S.A. was in 1958, at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1959 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1960 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1961 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1962 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1963 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1964 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1965 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1966 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1967 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1968 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1969 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1970 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1971 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1972 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1973 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1974 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1975 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1976 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1977 at the Brooklyn Museum, New York, and in 1978 at the 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